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Ehud Langberg

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EXAMINER

ODOM, CURTIS B

ART UNIT

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PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/672,079	Applicant(s) LANGBERG ET AL.	
	Examiner CURTIS B. ODOM	Art Unit 2611	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 January 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-14, 29-42 and 57 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4, 6-14, 29-42, and 57 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-4, 6-14, 29-42, and 57 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 3 is objected to under 37 CFR 1.75(c), as being of improper dependent form for failing to further limit the subject matter of a previous claim. Applicant is required to cancel the claim(s), or amend the claim(s) to place the claim(s) in proper dependent form, or rewrite the claim(s) in independent form. Claim 3 recites "wherein the delay value is a time-symbol value" wherein a similar limitation ("delaying the input signal by a time-symbol value N") is recited in claim 1 (the claim from which claim 3 depends upon). The limitation of claim 3 does not further limit the subject matter of claim 1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

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Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claims 1-4, 6, 7, 13, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claim(s) 1-4, 6, 7, 13, and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as not falling within one of the four statutory categories of invention. Supreme Court precedent¹ and recent Federal Circuit decisions² indicate that a statutory “process” under 35 U.S.C. 101 must (1) be tied to another statutory category (such as a particular apparatus), or (2) transform underlying subject matter (such as an article or material) to a different state or thing. While the instant claim(s) recite a series of steps or acts to be performed, the claim(s) neither transform underlying subject matter nor positively tie to another statutory category that accomplishes the claimed method steps, and therefore do not qualify as a statutory process. For example, the claims simply receives, delays a signal, generates a signal, compares signals, and reduces variances between signals, (which alone is considered non-statutory subject matter). There is no transformation (with regards to the signal since the de-correlation does not physically transform the signal to a different state or thing) and the steps of the claims are not tied to another statutory category.

¹ *Diamond v. Diehr*, 450 U.S. 175, 184 (1981); *Parker v. Flook*, 437 U.S. 584, 588 n.9 (1978); *Gottschalk v. Benson*, 409 U.S. 63, 70 (1972); *Cochrane v. Deener*, 94 U.S. 780, 787-88 (1876).

² *In re Bilski*, 88 USPQ2d 1385 (Fed. Cir. 2008).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

6. Claim 57 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ghosh (U. S. Patent No. 5, 777, 692).

Regarding claim 57, Ghosh discloses a system (Fig. 5A) comprising:

means for receiving an input signal (see Fig. 5A, r_k) in the frequency domain, wherein the input signal has a short correlation time component (co-channel interference and AWGN as described in column 5, lines 19-42) and a long correlation time component (transmitted symbol sequence);

means for generating a delayed signal (see Fig. 5A, block 42) by delaying the input signal by a time-symbol value D (as described in column 5, lines 38-42), wherein D is an integer, wherein the input signal is received at a frequency (television) channel (bin), as described in column 1, lines 26-36, at time-symbol D, and wherein the delay is based on an upper bound (sufficiently large) of the short correlation time component to decorrelate the component as described in column 5, lines 38-50.

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means for generating a prediction signal (Fig. 5A, block 40) with a high correlation value (the digital signal as described in column 5, lines 19-29) based at least in part on the delayed signal;

means for comparing the input signal and the prediction signal at element 41 of Fig. 5A;
and

means for reducing a variance (error) between the input signal and the prediction signal by adjustment of the filter using LMS as described in column 5, lines 42-46 and column 5, line 66-column 6, line 26.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1-4, 6-9, 13, 14, 29-37, 41, and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ghosh (U. S. Patent No. 5, 777, 692) in view of Duvaut et al. (US 2004/0141550).

Regarding claim 1, Ghosh discloses a method for reducing interference due in the frequency domain, the method comprising the steps of:

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receiving an input signal (see Fig. 5A, r_k , column 7, lines 55-60) in the frequency domain at a frequency (television) channel (bin), as described in column 1, lines 26-36, wherein the input signal has a short correlation time component (co-channel interference and AWGN as described in column 5, lines 19-42) and a long correlation time component (transmitted symbol sequence);

attaining near zero correlation (by decorrelation) for the short correlation time component (see column 5, lines 38-42), wherein attaining near zero correlation for the short correlation time component comprises generating a delayed signal by delaying the input signal by a time-symbol value D (as described in column 5, lines 38-42), wherein D is an integer;

generating a prediction signal output from filter 40 (of Fig. 5A) with long correlation properties (the digital signal as described in column 5, lines 19-29) based at least in part on the delayed signal;

comparing the input signal and the prediction signal at element 41 of Fig. 5A; and reducing a variance (error) between the input signal and the prediction signal by adjustment of the filter using LMS as described in column 5, lines 42-46 and column 5, line 66-column 6, line 26.

Ghosh does not disclose the method/system reduces interference caused by handshake tones. However, Duvaut discloses NEXT and FEXT interference periods occur (short correlation time components) during handshake initialization (see sections 0181-0182), wherein the handshake initialization includes handshake tones (see section 0023). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the method of Ghosh to reduce short correlation component interferences such as NEXT and FEXT

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as described by Duvaut to remove co-channel interferences (see Ghosh, column 5, lines 19-21) which cause interference with a desired signal as described in column 2, lines 15-19.

Regarding claim 2, Duvaut further discloses short correlation interferences affect ADSL signals (see section 0009) at predetermined bins of a predetermined symbol period (see section 0185). It would have been obvious to implement the method/apparatus of Ghosh to reduce short correlation component interferences such as NEXT and FEXT as described by Duvaut to remove co-channel interferences (see Ghosh, column 5, lines 19-21) which cause interference with a desired signal as described in column 2, lines 15-19.

Regarding claim 3, Ghosh discloses the delay value is a time symbol value D (see column 5, lines 38-42).

Regarding claims 4 and 6-9, Ghosh discloses the delay value can be D symbols (see column 5, lines 38-40). Duvaut further discloses a symbol in an ADSL system can represent 512 time domain samples/subcarriers (see section 0226 and 0318), NEXT and FEXT interference periods occur (short correlation time components) during handshake initialization (see sections 0181-0182), wherein the handshake initialization includes handshake tones (see section 0023), and ADSL communication includes both customer premises equipment (HSTU-R) and central office equipment (HSTU-C) as described in section 0031. It would have been obvious to implement the method/apparatus of Ghosh to reduce short correlation component interferences such as NEXT and FEXT in ADSL as described by Duvaut to remove co-channel interferences (see Ghosh, column 5, lines 19-21) which cause interference with a desired signal as described in column 2, lines 15-19 of Ghosh.

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Regarding claim 13, Ghosh discloses the step of reducing is performed by an LMS algorithm as described in column 5, lines 42-46 and column 5, line 66-column 6, line 26.

Regarding claim 14, Ghosh discloses the input signal is correlated to a broad band noise signal (see column 5, lines 48-60).

Regarding claim 29, Ghosh discloses a system for reducing interference (Fig. 5A) comprising:

an input for receiving an input signal (see Fig. 5A, r_k) in the frequency domain, wherein the input signal has a short correlation time component (co-channel interference and AWGN as described in column 5, lines 19-42) and a long correlation time component (transmitted symbol sequence);

a delay module for generating a delayed signal (see Fig. 5A, block 42) by delaying the input signal by a time-symbol value D which is sufficiently large enough (wherein it is the understanding of the Examiner that delay must at least be equal to the upper bound to deocorrelate the signal) to decorrelate the short time component (as described in column 5, lines 38-42);

a filter for generating a prediction signal (Fig. 5A, block 40) with a high correlation value (the digital signal as described in column 5, lines 19-29) based at least in part on the delayed signal;

wherein the input signal and the prediction signal are compared at element 41 of Fig. 5A; and a variance (error) between the input signal and the prediction signal is reduced by adjustment of the filter using LMS as described in column 5, lines 42-46 and column 5, line 66-column 6, line 26.

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Ghosh does not disclose the method/system reduces interference caused by handshake tones. However, Duvaut discloses NEXT and FEXT interference periods occur (short correlation time components) during handshake initialization (see sections 0181-0182), wherein the handshake initialization includes handshake tones (see section 0023). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to implement the method/system of Ghosh to reduce short correlation component interferences such as NEXT and FEXT as described by Duvaut to remove co-channel interferences (see Ghosh, column 5, lines 19-21).

Regarding claim 30, Duvaut further discloses short correlation interferences affect ADSL signals (see section 0009) at predetermined bins of a predetermined symbol period (see section 0185). It would have been obvious to implement the method/apparatus of Ghosh to reduce short correlation component interferences such as NEXT and FEXT as described by Duvaut to remove co-channel interferences (see Ghosh, column 5, lines 19-21) which cause interference with a desired signal as described in column 2, lines 15-19.

Regarding claim 31, Ghosh discloses the delay value is a time symbol value D (see column 5, lines 38-42).

Regarding claims 32-37, Ghosh discloses the delay value can be D predetermined time-symbols (see column 5, lines 38-40). Duvaut further discloses a symbol in an ADSL system can represent 512 time domain samples/subcarriers (see section 0226 and 0318), NEXT and FEXT interference periods occur (short correlation time components) during handshake initialization (see sections 0181-0182), wherein the handshake initialization includes handshake tones (see section 0023), and ADSL communication includes both customer premises equipment (HSTU-R)

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and central office equipment (HSTU-C) as described in section 0031. It would have been obvious to implement the method/apparatus of Ghosh to reduce short correlation component interferences such as NEXT and FEXT in ADSL as described by Duvaut to remove co-channel interferences (see Ghosh, column 5, lines 19-21) which cause interference with a desired signal as described in column 2, lines 15-19 of Ghosh.

Regarding claim 41, Ghosh discloses the error is reduced by an LMS algorithm as described in column 5, lines 42-46 and column 5, line 66-column 6, line 26.

Regarding claim 42, Ghosh discloses the input signal is correlated to a broad band noise signal (see column 5, lines 48-60).

9. Claims 10-12 and 38-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ghosh (U. S. Patent No. 5, 777, 692) in view of Duvaut et al. (US 2004/0141550), and in further view of Bergmans (previously cited in Office Action 4/1/2008).

Regarding claims 10-12 and 38-40, Ghosh and Duvaut et al. do not disclose the prediction signal is generated by a causal filter which uses historical data or one past disturbance to generate the prediction signal.

However, Bergmans discloses a causal filter (see Fig. 2B, feedback (FB) filter) which provides a signal (prediction) used to cancel interference in an input signal (see column 5, lines 4-20), wherein the signal output from the filter is determined by past symbol decisions (see column 5, lines 12-20). Bergmans further discloses the filter has a causal impulse response which includes prior (history) knowledge of the transfer characteristic (noise) of the transmission channel (see column 9, lines 35-47). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the filter of Ghosh. and Duvaut et al. with the

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causal filter of Bergmans to cancel inter-symbol interference using the past signal data (see column 4, lines 44-53).

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CURTIS B. ODOM whose telephone number is (571)272-3046. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday, 9-5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Shuwang Liu can be reached on 571-272-3036. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Curtis B. Odom/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2611
January 18, 2009

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